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BAILY AND SI NDAY, Per Year BAILY AND SI NDAY, For Month Postage to foreign countries added. Ton Sun, New York City-Pants-Rhosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If age friends who fower us with manuscripts for publication was to have rejected united returned, they want is all coxes send atomps for that purpose.

The Way Clear.

Yesterday afternoon the Senate voted. by a majority of eight, for the construction of an American canal by the Isthmus of Panama, providing the New Panama Company can convey a sound title to the property and rights which it offers to sell for \$40,000,000.

terestedly since December last to bring it about; but that is a matter of minor resort. gratify and encourage every American turfmen. who wants to see the two oceans connected by a waterway controlled by

This is the way: The partisans of the Nicaragua route have been declaring that the sole purpose of the Panama advocates is to prevent the construction of a canal by either route. If they have been held. are sincere in that opinion, they can defeat the supposed plot of the trans- tells us that "the Jewish Chautauqua continental railroads and their agents. tools and dupes, by turning to in the House and passing the canal bill as it comes from the Senate.

Then there will be an isthmian canal in short order.

The President and the Canal.

We do not know who serves the New York Press from Washington with facts and arguments in the canal matter, but here is a specimen of the badness of its

Nicaragua bill will rest upon the Roosevelt Adminstration, which, despite the declaration for the Nicaragua route in the platform of the last Republishere hundred to five hundred men, lican National Convention, has played shuttlecock

publican platform. What the platform last July. said was this:

" We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an fahmian canal by the Government of the United States."

It was the Democratic convention, not the Republican, that declared specifically canal." Even the mention of Nicaragua tically no alternative route.

Press therefore attacks President Roose. placed once more in touch with his past VELT for unfaithfulness to the platform upon which BRYAN and STEVENSON were

That is only the beginning of the the six or seven lines quoted above. The direct responsibility for the defeat the unanimous report of the Isthmian the same environment, we read the license to passions inflamed by the theory of the Nicaragua route will rest upon decision rendered by men of high charthe very duty for which the commission was constituted by law

In no other sense has the Roosevelt Administration any responsibility whatever for the defeat of Nicaragua. It has age for all ages to come." not played shuttlecock, golf, ping-pong or any other game with canal legislation. It has not interfered in any way, directly exercise of its proper functions. The distinctively Administration measure. was put through yesterday with the aid of the votes of nearly a dozen of the nineteen Senators who are trying to defeat the Administration's policy of

reciprocity with Cuba. This fact disposes of the utterly and hunger for work and ready acceptance of responsibilities properly belonging to three discourses: him, we doubt if there is a man in the United States less anxious than himself to be charged individually with the decision of this momentous question.

The Spooner bill does not thrust upon the President the responsibility of choos-Executive is merely to ascertain whether title to he Parama rights and property. If so, the President is directed to proceed to the construction of an isthmian canal by way of Panama. If the proffered title proves to be unsatisfactory, he is to fall back upon the less desirable route by way of Lake Nicaragua.

The Haggin sale of yearlings, just One hundred and fourteen head were sold at an average price of \$1,593. This is weighty testimony to the prosperity of the country, of the turf in particular, and the reputation of the Haggin sires. Mr. HAGGIN'S twenty-five stallions we styles, which rests on truth, justice and holmess four churned with frantic thirst for speed.

have to ask ourselves a searching question concerning the breeding of American thoroughbreds.

Of these sires twelve were imported, three were by imported sires and dams, seven were by imported sires, two were by imported grandsires, both, however, being from imported dams, and only one was American to the fourth generation on both sides. Fresno; through Falsetto and Enquirer, traces to Leamington, and on his dam's side through Cachuca and King Alphonso, to Phaeton. Alas, Fresno's coits, of which there were two, were sold for the turfman's pocket pieces of \$400 and \$200 respectively. The top price, \$21,000, was paid for a colt by imported Watercress. So the homegrown element was altogether insignificant.

We have raced and bred for over a hundred and fifty years, and have believed our cracks to be second to none in the world of their time. But the blood that is most sought after, which stands, of course, for victory on the track, is the blood that is fresh from England. Either we have been mistaken in our estimate of the native stock, or the recent growth of the turf here has been This result is, of course, gratifying so rapid that the approved native sires to THE SUN, which has labored disin- could not supply the demand for runners, and importation was the only

The situation disclosed by the Haggin importance. The passage of the Spooner sale and also by many other sales, is substitute for the Hepburn bill ought to well worthy the attention of American

The Jews of This Country.

The sixth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society is to be held at Atlantic City next month, during the three weeks from the 6th to the 27th. At the same well-known seaside place of finding Jewish blood in Puritan New all of the five assemblies of the society | England stock.

The prospectus of the July meeting is becoming more a centre for focussing the vital ideas of our time," where all shades of opinion of the American Israelites can meet " for the mutual consideration of their common interests irrespective of their affiliations elsewhere. Here are the principal features of the programme laid down:

Lectures by distinguished rabbis and laymen Teachers' conferences.

Biblical studies. Study of the Hebrew language Applied philanthropy. Kindergarten class in religious work Religious services.

Literary and social entertainments. At last year's assembly the attendance during the three weeks ranged from women and children; "rabbis, teachers and laymen, of all shades of opinion. " Despite the declaration for the Nica- The character of the instruction given ragua route in the platform of the last | and of the spirit and influences prevail-Republican National Convention?" There ing is shown in a recent publication of was no such declaration in the last Re- the papers presented at the meeting of

Mr. ISAAC HASSLER of Philadelphia, the Secretary, spoke of the significant circumstance that " in a time of appar- | tion that it is indestructible. ently barren religiousness, several important institutions for Jewish culture and education have sprung into exfor the construction of a "Nicaraguan istence;" and among these he put in a foremost place the Jewish Chautauqua, in the Democratic platform has little with its several thousand enrolled stupresent significance, inasmuch as at dents. "It is desirable," said Mr. Hass- Democracy, which rather swears at Mr. that time it seemed that there was prac- LER, " that every Jew shall have a Jewish | CLEVELAND than by him, that the way to had the honor of sheltering our ingenuous | see the cherry blossom) is used only for the education; to reawaken the slumbering go forward is to go backward. The Washington correspondent of the consciousness of the Jew he must be he must know himself."

The Rev. Dr. STOLTZ of Chicago, in a abundant misrepresentation crowded into your forefathers." The same forces were strikers from the silk factories. that have weakened the hold of the Canal Commission that Panama is the same books and newspapers, we go to that poor laborers, acting as a union, more practicable and feasible route-a the same schools and colleges, we are can do no wrong against employers, acter, unquestioned professional com- justly or unjustly we have to share like petency and unequalled knowledge of spiritual perplexities." Yet, he con- and yellows must share responsibility the special facts, in the performance of tended. "in Judaism there is no real conflict between knowledge and faith. preceding Administration of McKinley, and has not believed in the verbal inspiration of the whole Bible; " " has no hard and fast creed formulated in one

Dr. Stoltz, answering the question if Jews " shall intermarry, with non-Jews. affiliate with secular societies and give or indirectly, with the Senate's free up our nationality," said emphatically that " to snap asunder the Jewish bond Spooner substitute, so far from being would destroy the consciousness of a special mission and reduce to an absurdity the centuried suffering for principle:" and "the loss of Judaism would be a loss to rational theism and would deprive humanity of the sane interpretation of

the universe." The Rev. Dr. Kohler of New York absurdly false charge of the New York | touched on the same general subject, in Press as to President Roosevell's rela-treating of "Jewish Ethics "as "chartion to the question of the route for the acter-building, stern and manly and at canal. With all of Mr. Roosevell's the same time tender and humane." We make a few indicative extracts from his

One of the brightest and healthlest features of the character of Judaism is its love for and its

implicit faith in truth." Christian theologians do not tire of telling us and many men and women of the Jewish camp parrot the words of PAUL, that the greatest thing in the world is love. Judaism thinks otherwise. ing between Panama and Nicaragua. Love is the sweetest, but not the greatest thing ia Under its provisions the task of the man's treasure house of the soul. Love without truth filled the world with hypocrisy, produced the French company can convey good men who said one thing and meant another, and creeds which promised heaven as a reward for the surrender of truth, yet turned earth into a veritable

> "Greater than faith is faithfulness, upon which all social and commercial relations of men depend."

"Throughout Jewish literature there is a profound reverence manifested and demanded for every truth, that of science as well as of faith, and search after truth is enjoined on all men."

We are all apt to be misled, by that fascicompleted in five days, was the most of justice. We cannot love all men alike. Love remarkable ever known in this country. Is almost always partial. It overlooks faults, condones wrong, and spotls character. No State, no human Commonwealth, can be built on love. Crime must be held at bay, passion restrained, evil resisted. Justice is the only principle of social this week some automobiles have been equality. It asserts the rights of all."

" Christian ethics, with its gaze fixed on another But when we look at the pedigrees of world, has failed to redeem the human race. Jewish

will uplift and save the world."

While nations and religious divide humanity, the Jew stands for a religion broader than sect and for a humanity wider than nations."

We give these extracts to indicate the point of view and the spirit of Judaism. The actual influence of the Jews on this country is discussed by Dr. CYRUS ADLER of the Smithsonian Institution. Jews, he says, had a larger share in the settlement of the American continent than they had in that of almost any other country, because of the circumstance that the discovery of America was coincident with the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. Some of them accompanied COLUMBUS on his voyages. They came in the early days and in large numbers to Brazil, to Mexico, to the West India Islands, and they were among the very early settlers in New York, in Newport, in Georgia the Revolution they had already five or six considerable congregations. Dr. ADLER puts the present Jewish population of the United States at about one million, but it is rapidly growing, both by immigration and by large natural increase, and also, relatively, because of the remarkable vital endurance of the

The intermarriage of Jews with other races was opposed by speakers at the assembly, but that practically there was intermarriage in the early days on a considerable scale, so that a Semitic strain is in American families of distinction, cannot be disputed. At Newport, for example, intermarriages of Jews with Unitarians introduced that blood into some famous American families. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL made almost a hobby

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

Except for its reference to later Democrat c disasters Mr. CLEVELAND's speech at the Tilden Club might have been stancing in type since 1892. It contains the usual Democratic generalities about true Democratic principles " and " Government as our Fathers ordained it." but the one true Democratic principle still foremost in Mr. CLEVLAND's mind is tariff reform.

He believes that the Democratic party should again attack a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the need of economical expenditure." Newer and new issues he waves away. He says not a word against or about imperialism. Trusts appear anonymously as "huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprise." He stands where he stood in He admits that he is retired from politics, he is even willing to admit that he has been banished from them; but on his last appearance he is still resolute for the old issue. He seems to have rather faint expectation that the Democracy will listen to him and be saved. and he consoles himself with the reflec-

The speech is creditable to Mr. CLEVE-LAND's faithfulness out of power to a conviction which he singularly failed to carry into effect when he was President for a second term: but it will be uphill work to convince the great mass of the

In Paterson and Elsewhere.

The leader of the riot in Paterson is sermon at the assembly, also sought to described as an English Anarchist, Wit-" confirm your loyalty to the religion of LIAM McQUEEN. His active assistants

There is no reason to suppose that Church, he said, have weakened the these men incline to commit criminal outhold of the synagogues, for "we have rage more than other men. They gave swept along by the same tide of life, and united or single, and for this disordered state of mind the teachings of yellowism passed and the more water on the brain

with the strikers themselves. The lawlessness in Paterson was but between science and religion." "The a more recent or a more acute phase of Jew has never based a single doctrine that seen at Pawtucket, in the mining mission is a part of the Roosevelt Admin-istration, just as it was a part of the fall of man; " "does not believe ginia, and which is still further threatened by the projected strike of the bituminous miners in other States.

When the idea that men are equal before the law is lost or weakened or trampled on in a community, then riot comes and ruin follows. Fortunately for Mayor has averted ruin by stopping riot. Mayor HINCHLIFFE is a model for too many officials in the country to-day.

Police Captain Foody should not be criticised for "shaking up" the men of his command who undertook to enforce the Excise law on March 31 and thereafter. As a prudent official Capt. Foody nust show a proper respect for his chief, Mayor Low. The policemen who "revolted " may have respected the law, but Mayor wants skipped over or just lightly touched. Capt. Foody has been carrying out the Tammany policy, which is also and Mr Low is still Mayor and dripping with sanctity.

The Apaches of the San Carlos reserva tion in Arizona are threatening to leave their reservation if the Interior Department persists in its intention of not issuing beef and other rations to such of them as are able to work. According to Secretary Hirchcock, 300 to 450 of them are able to work. These able-bodied Apaches don't regard themselves or wish to be regarded as possible laborers. Doubtless they are willing to hunt and spoiling for a fight, but they hate to disgrace their dignity as men, warriors and sons of leisure by ordinary toil. That is for their inferiors, squaws and silly palefaces. Still, the Government is sometimes cruel to coppercolored pride and prejudice, and if the San Carlos gentlemen decline to give up nating word 'love,' to underrate the preeminence loafing, they had better become vegetarians. No work, no beef.

> There seems to be a periodicity in the devilishness of automobiles just as there is in the breaking of eyeglasses. During possessed and " actin' like all possessed. These impish capers followed a period of slow coach caim. The soul of the chauf-

as the three pillars of life, and invites religion to The owner forgot that his toy had been help in the work of educating man for his moral getting a little too much bad reputation perfection and the unfoiding of the divine in him. and must purge and live cleanly. SATAN finds some mischiefs still for fast machines to do. Needs must when the Devil drives Nothing can be too bad for these bewitched automobiles. They are devil wagons, murder machines, kill-childs, sheel on wheels. But let's be just even if we have to fear the scorchers. The majority of automobiles are well meaning and lawabiding.

In King ALBERT of Saxony, whose death is announced, Kaiser WILHELM loses a close and loyal friend. When Crown Prince the late King commanded the Saxon army against Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War in 1866 and fought gallantly at Königingratz. He became reconciled, however after peace was made with Austria and led the Saxon contingent in the war against France in 1870. Thirty years ago he was unpopular in Saxony for no reason that ould be explained, but as he grew older, like a good many monarchs, he became and in South Carolina. At the time of | beloved by his people, apparently for that reason alone. From the time the Kaiser succeeded he constantly turned to King ALBERT for advice.

King ALBERT leaves no children. s followed by his brother, JOHANN GEORG. There is a curious tradition that on account of a curse put on the family not more than one generation in the direct line can succeed to the throne. The tradition has held good since the WETTINS have become Kings of Saxony. FREDERICK AUGUST I was succeeded by his brother ANTON, the latter's son FREDERICK AUGUST II. by his brother JOHANN, the learned translator of DANTE " PHILALETHES," and now the lastnamed's son ALEERT by his brother JOHANN

The change in the ruler means little to Germany. While it may mean much to Dresden and Leipzig, for national and nternational purposes the fate of Saxony bound up in that of Prussia.

Possibly the automobile is getting bad name partly through the professional chauffeurs. They come from France, and though that is an admirably regulated country, we suspect that the chauffeurs exports, when they get into our atmoshere, become just a little autocratic and indifferent to the rights of the public. When the chauffeurs' seats come to be occupied by American citizens, much of the odium, or, rather, terror that now attaches to the automobile will be done away with

" JOHNNY " DEGNAN, policeman and bellringer emeritus of Princeton, who is dead at 80, was a type of a character known to every college yard and campus. The undergraduates tease him, bother him and love him. The old graduates at commencement are pretty apt to find that they think nore of him than of all the faculty. To hem he brings back youth and high spirits and the love of pranks. They like to think that their boys are wakened by the same bell in the same artist's hands; and they sleep the sounder for remembering what a doleful noise that morning bell used to be to them in the dark winter mornings No college policeman ever kept his place who saw too much. He has to be a diplomatist. If he is unfortunate enough to find a youth in mischief, he yells in warning. Let no guilty man be nabbed is his motto. At bonfires and riots he is jeered and cheered. He seldom or never spoils sport. He soaks in peculiarities, gets to be a " character and is the more treasured the more originality or eccentricity he shows. There are deep wells of unsuspected wisdom in some of these fellows. Not long ago it was our happiness to meet, in a smoking compartnent, a man of reverend hair and apostolic beard who recalled himself to our remembrance as a policeman of a college which youth. After a baleful of reminiscences he said oracularly. " I never agreed with President So-and-So's policy, the ashes out of his pipe and said good night. Sure, no sager head pressed pillow

depressed by learning from Corporation unsel Rives that its resolution asking the Legislature to amend the Civil Service law so that only union labor can be emploved by the city will not hold water The Board of Aldermen is above and beyond law. It exists mainly for resolutions The more resolutions an Alderman can get and wind in the stomach they have, the

Do not call it folly! 'Tis desire to 'jolly.'

'Tis a convenient size and we shall quarrel with no man's specifications in the matter of angels. Everybody to his taste: and as the wings are not needed here, considerations of gravity and avoirdupois may be dismissed. The kind of human angel a man likes is the kind he likes, be she airy, Paterson, her manly and fair-minded fairy, featherweight, middleweight, heavyweight. The Female Living 5k deton is the model of becoming plumpness to her rapt adorer, and doubtless the Bearded Lady gets sonnets by the ream in celebration of her Parian smoothness and alabaster charm. Angels come in assorted weights and measures. Pick out one to your liking and take her if you can

Whenever a woman is acquitted of charges of matrimonial misconduct there the are always those who sheer at the weakness they were guilty of insubordination and of the law, at least toward women. This the gallant Major admitted the corn by changdisrespect in enforcing a law which the apparent partiality could be explained in a ling the inscription to readnumber of recent suits which have come under our observation by the extraordinary brutality and coarseness with which Mayor Low's. Foody has been indicted, the opposing counsel have attacked the women in the case, even though there was a fairly even balance between the evidence f innocence and of guilt.

Senator DIETRICH and Senator MILLARD f Nebraska should read in prayerful and humble spirit the resolution of the Nebraska Republican Convention indorsing reciprocity with Cuba. They represent a few beet sugar men. They do not represent the Republican party of their State. We shall know in a few days if the Minnesota Republicans agree with their Senators Mr. NELSON and Mr. CLAPP, and the Michigan Republicans with the Hon. Julius CASAR BURROWS. It has often been noticed that members of Congress in Washington are sometimes a little slow about finding out public opinion at home.

From a Friend of Disbrow. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In view of all

that has been recently published concerning Louis A. Disbrow of Richmond Hill, L. I., I wish to state that I have known this young man for about four-teen years and believe him entirely innocent of wrong in connection with the distressing accident Tiana Bay.
An unfortunate combination of circumstances

has served to place him in an unfavorable light before the public, but when his counsellors see fit to bring him to the front, and the truth is known, I am sure that his innocence will be clearly established.

CHARLES E. PAY.

STAMPORD, CORD., June 18.

GERMAN-DETCH CABLE. Plan to Establish Lines That shall be Free From British Is Auences.

Te I utch Parliament has just ratified the telegraph convention between Germany and Holland which was concluded in July of last year. This convention is of considerable political importance, as the chief object sought by the contracting parties is to free both countries from dependence on the British cable companies which at present have the practical monopoly of ocean telegraphy. It furnishes the two signatory Powers with the requisite authority to establish new telegraphic communication between Germany and Holland and their Eastern possessions by means of cables which shall be under the joint control of the two Governments. It is proposed to intrust the laying of the cables to a German-Dutch company which will have the exclusive concession for a line from Menado. the capital of the northern Celebes, to one of the Mariana islands belonging to Germany, and from there to Shanghai. At Guam the German-Dutch cable will connect with the American cable to be laid between San Francisco and the Philippines. The Dutch Government having undertaken to lav a cable between Menado and Balik Papan in Borneo, which has already tele-

graphic communication with Java, the

result of the convention will be the estab-

lishment of an independent German-Dutch

cable connection with their colonies in Asia and with China by way of San Francisco. The articles of the association, whose headquarters will be at Cologne, are to be approved by the two Governments interested, and it will receive during a period of not over twenty years an annual subsidy in the case of Germany of about \$250,000 and of Holland of some \$70,000; but up to 90 per cent, of the receipts of the company will go toward reducing the annual subsidy. The joint control will be exercised by an international directorate, one-fourth being German and as many again being Dutch subjects, and of the two managing directors one must be a German and the other a Netherlander. The two Governments will each be represented on the board by an official commissary. All the provisions of the Convention have not been made public. but it is known that in the event of disputes concerning its interpretation, the signatory

Powers agree to invoke and abide by the decision of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

In addition to the convention there is a protocol the terms of which are secret, which it was at one time thought might ise trouble in the Dutch Parliament, is seems, however, to have been over-me. It is believed it refers to the danger likely to arise in the event of war, against which the contracting parties desire to guard as far as possible. About this there may be some difficulty as, when the submarine cable conference met in Paris twenty years ago, the British Commissioners declared they would not sign the convention unless the Powers represented agreed to the principle that belligerents agreed This was agreed to and the treaty of 1884 contains a provise to that effect. In the interest of international lity of ocean cables is no doubt de-but at present it does not appear ssible to maintain their neutrality unless an armed league of the non-belligerent owers on the outbreak of a war

The Flower of Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: I see that our Japanese "sakura" is translated into uglish as the cherry, but it is not right, for botanical science the "sakura" is different in the cherry and it is grown in Japan only and by 'sakura' is meant the blossom, by cherry, the fruit.

The 'sakura' is regarded by the Japanese and has been from ancient time, as the most beautiful and the sweetest of flowers the king of flowers. 'If one should inquire of you concerning the spirit of a true Japaness says a famous Japanese song, "point to the one time the blassom of the "sakuta" alone now "Hamami ni iku" no go to a pienie te bakura" pienie. Other picnies are called by the names of flowers respectively. For instance. "Kikumi" means "to see the chrys-

Trees and grasses which blossom are of many kinds in Japan, but the "sakura" is the

The sakura is called the "Ohu" in China; cherry, in English-speaking countries. But they are different in kind. In China the fruit of the Ohu, and not its blossofu, is loved and praised. The character Ohu in Chinese, is very like to the character of a precious stone of necklose in shape, and therefrom we can infer that the Chinese like the fruit rather than the blossofu. European people, too, prefer the fruit to the blossofu.

The 'sakura, and not the cherry blossofu, as the burriksha is called "inrikisha" by the English people. So also there are many articles which the Japanese have imported with the English names, for instance, the lamp, the cup, the sough, te.

The Japanese love the 'sakura' the same as the European people love the rose. The sakura' is grown all over Japane, and it blossofus in March. In the 'sakura' season the climate is very calm and lovely in Japan. Every one, young and old, feels very pleasant and fine. At the paralle beople carry with them lancheon, walk around in curious dresses, sing songs, play music, or there is comment except in people is performed.

Title wa Bush, 'Hana wa Sakuras.' The The "sakura" is called the "Ohu" in China;

neting Everything which can cheer up the people's performe!

"Hito wa Bushi," Hana wa Sakuras." The meaning is "man should be the Bushi (true Japanese, and the flower is the sakura.

These phrases indeed represent the Japanese characteristics.

K Miyamoro, LL, R.

New York, June 18.

The "Gardiner Medal of Honor."

To the Entrop of The Stn-Sir: The Gardiner medal of honor, about which "A Veteran" writes to-day, is a subject of much

The story current in the army is that Major Gardiner obtained a blank medal of honor from the chief clerk of the War Department, which he kept for some year- Finally he put on it an inscription to this effect. "For gallant service at the battle of Gettysburg. July 1-3, 1863. Objection was made by the Secretary of War, according to the story that he was not at Gettysburg at all. and rendered during the Gettysburg campaign, in Maryland and Pennsylvania, in June and July, 1863. This inscription appears in the Army Register for 1893, the third register in which the bearers of medals of honor were mentioned by name.

But the Major's critics were not satisfied;
and the inscription was the not satisfied;

But the Major's critics were not satisfied; and the inscription was changed a second time, so that in the Register for 1884 and thereafter it appears thus. For distinguished services performed during the recent war, while serving as Captain Twenty-second New York State Militia Infantry.

There may be no way of taking Major Gardiner's medal from him, but as he is still an officer in the army it might be possible, and certainly would be proper, to hold a court of inquiry into his conduct of obtaining it, and in assuming the title of Colonel, which he has never rightfully held.

JUNE 19.

E. and O. E.

Pics-Three Kinds. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Speaking of

ples—'twas at one of Prof. C. Ellot Norton's "ma-terial and intellectual repasts 'mid the blue hills" of Franklin county, Mass.—to wit, in the town of of Franklin county, Mass.—to wit, in the town of Ashfield, which the late George William Curtis discovered." Twas, I say, there—a gladsome autumn day two years ago—we sat in the white pillared town hall, along the "viand-spread" tables that "fairly groaned neath their tempting Ticlous loads"—as per the quill of the editor of the "Franklin County Bible," or "Gazoot." Besides the help-yourself dishes which caused said tables said groans, there were many others brought in and "passed fround" by busom country gais.

Ashfield "cookin" is unexceiled—yea, unequalled. The inner man is ever made glad, up there in God's country. We had gotten way past eleventhij—in fact, were well past "puddin's—when the bustom lass, who kept the plates "hepped up" at our end of the table stood again beside us, her plump, pink arms akimbo, and announced in her healthy, calling the cows home voice. "Now, fer furthermore dessert they's ple—three kinds—open faced, cross barred and kivered—all punkin. Which'il New York, June 15.

HOUNDED BY DEVERY SYSTEM "It is Pounding and Hounding Me Through My Son," Navs Capt. Reynolds.

Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein of Brooklyn vesterday had his attention called to the fact that Patrolman James Reynolds of the Bergen street station, a son of Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Squad had been working for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at a salary of \$6 a day since he went off a short time ago on a three months' sick leave of absence. A detective on InspectorCampbell's staff informed the Deputy ommissioner that he met Reynolds on an Ocean avenue trolley car on Wednesday and that he admitted that he was acting as a "checker" for the railroad com Deputy Commissioner Ebstein said

sterday:
"Reynolds asked for leave of absence, explaining that he desired to place himself under medical treatment. I could not op-pose it. The application went to Commissioner Partridge and subsequently I learned hat the leave was granted. The matter vill be investigated.

Prior to joining the police force about a year ago, young Reynolds had been doing detective work for the railroad company. A couple of months ago he applied for an as-signment in his father's squad but was un-successful.

Capt. Reynolds avers that Deveryism is responsible for the complaint against his son. "It is true," he said, "that my son is in the temporary service of the company. He is doing criminalwork for it, the nature of which I do not know. I do not know whether which I do not know. I do not know whether the company is paying him or not, but I do know that the city is not paying him and will not pay him until he resumes police duty. I am being hounded by the Devery system. It is pounding and hounding me through my son. He has no enemies in or out of the department but the Deveryites are getting at me through him. I have been after the at me through him. I have been after to gambling element ever since I took charge the bureau. I intend to keep it up and will hound the gamblers from hell to zero. Deveryism cannot stop me.

HAVE FISH ANY FEELING? A Canada Story of One Fish That Had

Not Any. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the letter signed S. P. C. F., published THE SUN of June 12, in which the writer expresses himself to be uncertain as to whether fish possess the sense of feeling.
The following story, which, though relating

The following story, which, though relating to fish, is true, would seem to indicate that the sense of pain and suffering in fish is but very slightly developed.

Two men were spending a week fishing for bass at Charleston Lake, Canada. Each had a separate boat and each a guide. Their custom was to part immediately upon starting out in the morning and to meet by appointment at one of the lake's innumerable islands for luncheon. One of the two owned a fly which he prized very highly. It differed from all others which they had ever seen and because of its peculiarity and the success it had brought, it was well-known to both fishermen. While at luncheon one day after fishing all morning, the owner of the fly told a hard luck story to his companion. He said that shortly after starting out that morning he had a strike and after working hard for some time a big fellow—he put it, "at least seven or eight pounds—was brought to the side of the boat. The guide missed him with the net and the "seven or eight-pounder" got away. The unfortunate man said he didn't mind that so much—there were more as large and larger—but the fish got away with his pet fly, and of those there were no more. His companion consoled for the afternoon.

Upon reaching the hotel late that afternoon the man who had listened to the story of the lost fly, presented to his friend a two-pound bass, with the wonderful fly hooked securely in its upper jaw, saying: 'I would have thrown it in again but thought you might like to show the big one, which got away, to your friends. I worked so hard getting him in, I'm exhausted and need a stimulant. I guess I'll let you buy me a drink."

But to return to the question, do fish feel? fish, is true, would seem to indicate that

But to return to the question, do fish feel? with the few remaining scruples I had again fishing with hooks. W. L. P.

Better Summer Climate for West Point

Cadets TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Several ctive and retired officers of the army who

active and retired officers of the army who were at the Military Academy at West Point during this week's ceremonies voiced the wish that the cadets who make their tours of duty at the academy from graduation week until the return of the furioughed cadets could be sent during that term to a post on the eastern coast where the weather is much cooler than it is at West Point—one of the hottest places in the State. The long drills in the hot sun exhaust the cadets, and anybody who is often at the academy during the hot weather notices that the cadets, their instructors, and the soldiers detailed at the post, are exhausted by the forepart of September.

Our naval cadets get the benefit of summer cruises along the cool coasts of New England, and are greatly benefited by the change in summer time from hot Annapolis to the cool coast of New England. Several artillery and engineer officers who would like to see the military cadets transferred to some eastern post during the hot months, say that the artillery and engineering practice which the cadets would receive there would be of great value to them. The opportunity to use large guns in practice at some such place as Fort Mckinley, Me., or elsewhere on that coast, and the opportunities to study the construction of important fortifications how being built along the eastern coast would, in the opinion of many able officers of the army, be just the kind of instruction that is required by the cadets of to-day. If this country should be embroiled in a foreign war, the enemy's navy will make a hard set at the forts which are now under construction at the points where our army officers believe the blows will be aimed, and it is just such places enemy's havy will make a hard set at the forts which are now under construction at the points where our army officers believe the blows will be aimed, and it is just such places that our cadets should know all about. The War Department is now so well equipped with model army transports and the whole service is in such good order for the quick despatch of men and material that it would be a mere holiday task for the War Department to transfer the West Point cadets to some cool place on the coast.

This letter is written at the request of several active and retired officers of the army who believe that The Sun is a good organ in which to broach the matter of sending the Swetter Point cadets to a cool place for the summer. In army circles it is believed that both President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Root would regard this suggestion with favor.

On Wilffred Prance.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. In his letter on "The Right to Work," published in to day's Sun, Mr. Archibaid Hopkins says: "This right is funda mental and if it cannot be projected there is nothing left," while President Thomas of the Eric road, in his recent reply to the United Mine Workers of America, says: "It is the inalienable right of a ma America, and that "to seek to prevent it is a crime." Such declarations are encouraging at a time when statement of the once self-evident truth that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, is too often met by theoretic as well as praetical

What we now need is a definition of the inalten able right to labor. Does it mean merely the right of a man to labor for others at such times and upon uch terms as they may d'etate, or does it ine the right to make use of unused natural oppor tunities for self employment?

JOHN SHERWIN CROSET.

NEW YORK, June 18.

The right to labor means a man's right to sell his labor whenever he desires to take advantage of an opportunity that offers, just as the right to buy a hat is the right to trade your money for the hat. There is no difference between the two transactions.

Mr. Warszawiak's Charges Disproved.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In order to zawisk in your issue of to-day concerning the funeral of Mr. Hermann Faust, will you kindly inform your readers that the whole number of ministers in the Presbytery of New York is not "three hundred," but considerably less than two hundred, many of whom are in foreign fields, or temporarily absent from the city, and that the funeral services, which he says he attended and which he says "none of them" (i. e., the ministers; "attended." were conducted by the Rev. Daniel Russell and Prof. Francis Brown, both members of the presbytery; and that a number of other members of the presbytery were also

St ES CORONER FOR \$10,000.

Mon Metirath. Who Was Sent to Jall for Heing Burt in Tunnel Explosion.

Coroner Goldenkranz has been sued in the Supreme Court by Mon McGrath for \$10,000 for false imprisonment. McGrath was arpested at the time of the dynamite xplosion in Major Ira A. Shalor's section

of the Rapid Transit subway. He was a laborer employed on another section of the tunnel by another contractor and was just going to his dinner when the blast came, stunning him and ripping his

When he recovered he got on a cresstow car and was arrested by a policeman of the Tenderloin station, who said that he did it because McGrath's appearance showed that he had been "connected with the

Later in the day McGrath was arraigned before Coroner Goldenkranz, along with Major Shaler and one of the Major's for-men in proceedings that District Attorney Jerome declared were illegal. The Coroner's jury discharged the ac-cused men and Coroner Goldenkranz

cused men and Coroner Goldenkranz promptly held them on a charge of homi-cide in \$10,000 ball each.

Mr. Jerome warned the Coroner that in McGrath's case he was liable to be sued civilly and indicted under the criminal law Nevertheless, Coroner Goldenkranz ser

McGrath to the Tombs where he was kept two days until released by the Supreme

two days until released by the S Court on a writ of habeas corpus. At the Mines.

From the Scronton Free Press The newspapers that are saying that the anthracite mine districts are in a state of peace and quietude, misstate the facts, and is not necessary for any of the officers of this organization that is now on strike to minimize the danger or to say that the conditions as appearing in the metropolitan dailies are exaggerations. Indeed half of the truth has not been stated, and if the officers of this organization wish to make the publibelieve that they are entitled to a fraction of the consideration they are claiming, they will put an end to lawlessness or call the It should never have been instrike off. stituted. Its prolongation is an incitement

to deeds of violence.
What was the effort to hang Engineer Flannigan last Thursday? Who was re-sponsible for it? Who should be punished for the attempt? Who should take the initiative in administering the punishment? The spirit of unrest is abroad, the law is disgraced and anarchy reigns. Do not be amazed at this statement. The facts will not warrant any other. Men. for exercising the commonest rights guaranteed to all who live in civilized communities, are terrorized and the lives of all belonging to them made miserable. For attending to their own affai in their own way without molesting any one they are jeered at, stoned, bung and burned in effley. Is this according to the spirit of trade unionism? The Free Press hopes that it is not. At this time and for several very long months back Scranton has been in a ver unsettled condition. Not only has freedom of action been denied, but freedom of speed has been punished severely, and if a man thought aloud he was liable to damage business. Is this trade unionism? The Fra

Press does not so understand. Our conception of trade unionism is protection for the members of the various cra Not the making of w that compose it. on those who may hold differing views, to the latter is the example of unionism the Scranton people have been treated to. People with no interest in the community wouldictate to residents how they shall regulate their actions. They sanction the destruction of property by refraining from punishing to perpetrators or aiding in their detection but they aim to say how people who have become a part of the city shall conduct the own affairs. These powers are not delegate to them under the law. They have no right

in the premises.

The Free Press will admit that there is work for patriotic citizens. Not to figunionism but to repress lawlessness; not curtail any of the rights of to free labor so that it shall not be oblig-to remain in idleness through fear but the it shall be free to receive the reward of energ expended. To accomplish these things a work of honor.

Fifty-ton Anchor Chains.

What are claimed to be the largest chains ever made in this country for securing a ship's anchors have been manufactured at the Lebanon Chain Works, Lebanon, Pa., for the steam ships being constructed at the plant of the Great Northern Steamship Company. They were made in four sections or "shots," each comprising 900 feet, so that the total length of the combined chains is nearly 4,000 leet.

of the combined chains is nearly 4,000 teet. Two will be supplied each ship, one for the starboard, and one for the port anchor, but for convenience in handling and construction each chain is subdivided into shots of 60 or 180 feet joined by swiyed shackles.

A portion of the completed chain was tested by apparatus installed at the Lebanon Works which is said to be the largest chain-testing machine in this country, having a calcactly of 600,000 pounds. At a strain of 300,000 pounds the jaw of the holding shackle of the machine was broken, but none of the links was affected. At the second test the breaking strain was placed at 549,000 pounds, when the jaw of the machine feeding the oil to the tester was fractured. The chain itself, however, was unaffected. These figures are 55,000 pounds above Lioyd's requirements for such anchor chains.

above Lacy chains.

A further illustration of the great size of the chains can be given when it is stated that each link averages not less than 165 pounds weight, an average of about 100 pounds to the running foot, making the total weight of each anchor section nearly 50 tons. The chains, of course, will be handled in connection with their respective anchors by steam power, either communicated to large winches or to

From Henry Watterson's Address at Lafayette, Before

the Tippecanoe Buttlefield Association. "Upon the loose cobblestones of what was but a huddle of small provinces, each claiming for itself a squalid sovereignty and held together by a rope of sand, rises proudly, grandly, securely a natio built upon the firm foundations of an indisselutes compact of States, cemented forever by the blood of a patriotic, brave, homogeneous people. The bucolle republic of Washington and Franklin, to sylvan idyl of Jefferson-the Government which equally at home and abroad had from the first to night for its existence-is a world Power, and to the present generation of Americans these things have come without any effort of their own; as a tiel in heritance, which for good or for evil they are bu beginning to administerand enjoy. I pray the well to weigh its responsibilities: deeply to pendet the changes wrought by a century of acquisition and amplification; prayerfully to consider the exceptional conditions and the peculiar perils of the present as these distinguish the present from the past: bearing in mind the truth that now, as ever, eternal vigitance is the price, not alone of chefty

but of all the better en is of life." The Butchers on Top in Concord.

From the Manchester News When Henry Watterson spoke of the Deportable party's marching "through a slaughter house of an open grave," it is perhaps unnecessary to st he did not have Manchester, N. H., and enot the Republican party in mind. At though N. H., as warden of the State prison we have a Marchester man, and a former butcher and possible. at the reform school we have a former butcher at the city farm we have a former butcher, as Nov-iff we have a former meat man; at Grasinere we have a former butcher and meat man, the second consist Commissioner is a former butcher and most room and now the Postmaster has been taken from the class. If there are any stray butchers or meanen not now taken care of will they kindly speak up as the City karshal's job appears to be in danger, and there ought to be certainly some good man in training for it who has had experience in his life.

Business Classicism.

handling meat.

Member of the board, going out from a directors' meeting of a large tobacco company and receiving his ten-dollar fee from the secretarial Director—Ah, thank you. Is this my 'quid pro-

Secretary (a college graduate)—Say rather you quid pro quorum.